Frequent and constant advertising brought me all

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1899-FOURTEEN PAGES. No. 14,613.

NEW YEAR RECEPTIONS.

Lists of Those Receiving to Be

Published Tomorrow.

The Star will publish tomorrow

lists of those receiving and not re-

ceiving New Year day. Persons de-

siring to announce that they will or will not receive Monday can do so

not be a reception and the names and

Possibly Bringing a Proposition for Media-

tion in the War.

His Friends and State Department Of-

ficials Unable to Account for His

Desire to Relinquish His Post.

The case of Consul Charles E. Macrum,

the United States representative at Pre-toria, who insisted on being relieved at the

time the South African crisis became most

acute, is assuming additional importance as Mr. Macrum nears home. The understand-

ing at the State Department is that he is

not coming by way of the English ports, but is on a German ship which comes

through the Mediterranean and thence direct to this country, the trip taking about

of his departure from Lorenzo Marquez. In the present aspect of the case there is lit-

tle doubt that unless the consul presents some explanation of his unusual course, he

will not continue in the consular service. It has been reported that the mystery surrounding his departure had been cleared up by a letter from him to Representative Tayler of Ohio, who represents the district from which Macrum comes, and who obtained his appointment as consul. But Mr. Tayler said today that he had heard nothing from Macrum, except indirective through

ing from Macrum, except ind rectly through his letters to relatives. These gave no in-timation of the cause of his return, but speak of the excitement incident to the

war—the hurried preparations of both sides. There was nothing, however, to show a pro-Boer or an anti-British inclination, nor is there any discussion of the political aspects of the war.

Consul Macrum's Recommendations.

Mr. Tayler takes much interest in the

Macrum case, and has called at the State

Department several times in reference to

t. He has long known the family, which is

prominent and influential at East Liver-

cool, Ohio, and on this account Mr. Tayler

Macrum's return is due to one of two causes, either a desire to get his wife and children away from the danger of an impending bombardment, or else that he brings important official communications

Alleged Proposition for Mediation.

There have been intimations that Macrum

was the bearer of a proposition for Ameri-

can mediation in the British-Boer conflict

but as to this Mr. Tayler has no informa-

tion, and none of Macrum's letters to rela-

tives has suggested such a mission. He

has a wife and several small children, and

to Pretoria. Prior to that the United States was represented by a consular agent Pretoria, as our interests in that part the world were not large. But with

No Bias in Macrum's Reports.

and formal, on the mining industry, dia-

mond output, dynamite monopoly, and lo-

cal trade, but none of these reports has

any reference to the British-Boer troubles.

A CONSOLIDATION PLAN.

Merged Into One.

He made occasional reports, quite brief

safely transmitted by mail or cabl

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM

Mail Advices From Honolulu Say Plague is Under Control,

QUARANTINE SYSTEM ON ISLANDS

Chinatown, Seat of the Disease, Undergoing Thorough Cleaning

WARREN SAILS FOR MANILA

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., December 29,-Mail advices to the Associated Press re ceived late last night from Honolulu give additional details of the bubonic plague which has appeared there, and indicate that the conditions are not very alarming. Five deaths have occurred, one native and four Chinese. No deaths have occur-red since December 12.

A quarantine system for island vessels was established, and a district practically coextensive with Chinatown was put in quarantine. Volunteer inspectors were called for, and the work of cleaning this district was at once begun. The next day the National Guard was called out, and has since been doing duty, guarding the quarantined district.

Chinatown, the seat of the trouble, is now undergoing a thorough cleaning, and it is believed that the scourge has been stamped out. It is thought the germs of the plague were brought from Kobe, Japan. on the Norwegian steamer Thyenia, which arrived at Honolulu November 28, with

arrived at Honolulu November 28, with 700 Japanese immigrants.

President bole, while realizing the seriousness of the situation does not believe there is much cause for alarm. The president thinks there is no danger to those whose houses, persons and tood are cleanly. He has unbounded confidence in the ability of the board of health to quickly stamp out the disease.

Denied That It is the Plague.

Some physicians claim that the disease is not the black plague. Public opinion is divided also. Many believe that if the plague were present in Honolulu the inhabtants of Chinatown would be carried off by the hundreds on account of the fifthy condition of the district. Another interest-ing phase of the case is the fact that no Japanese have been attacked. They live in large numbers in the quarantined dis-

The council of state met in extraordinary session on December 12 and appropriated \$250,000 for immediate use of the board of health in combatting the plague. The following regulation regarding inter-island steamers was adopted by the board of

steamers will be allowed to leave No steamers will be allowed to leave the port of Honolulu for any other port in the islands, except the Island of Oahu, without first undergoing a quarantine of seven days. No Chinese or Japanese freight of any description will be allowed ship-

ment."

The outside islands have been notified of the situation in Honolulu. All of the districts outside of Honolulu are in a clean condition, and there is little danger that the plague will gain a foothold in the other island.

The 6th Artillery has been quarantined against Honolulu. There are 200 men at Honolulu. They are confined strictly to camp and not allowed to visit any other The National Guard has instructions to arrest any artillerymen found in This is at the request of Major

ren were on shore and all over the in-fected district, but the surgeons on board the vessel had some doubts that it was the plague. If cases develop the Warren will not be far from port and van put back.

GOING INTO LIQUIDATION.

Officials of Providence Bank Decide to Go Out of Business.

PROVIDENCE, R. L. December 29 - The action of the directors of the Roger Williams National Bank, one of the oldest financial institutions in the state, in Acommending to stockholders yesterday that one bank go into liquidation and turn over its business to the Industrial Trust Company is part of a movement similar to that which took place in the Boston bank district more than a year ago, to concentrate the business done by several banks into one institu The City National Bank and the Globe National Bank have been absorbed by the Union Trust Company. The Third Giore National Bank have been absorbed by the Union Trust Company. The Third National is going into liquidation also, 'he Industrial Trust Company having offered to take over its business, and it is under-stood that other national banks are ready to follow the response of the control of the confollow the example of the four men-

SURRENDERS TO U. S. MARSHAL. Alleged Bank Robber Goldsmith Gives Himself Up.

NEW YORK, December 2t-Lewis E. Goldsmith, assistant cashier of the Port Jervis National Bank of Port Jervis, N. Y., who is alleged to have robbed that institution of \$54,000 on November 14 last, and also to have falsified the bank's books, today surrendered himself to United States Marshal Henschel in this city. Goldsmith left Port Jervis four days before a warrant was issued for his arrest, and he has en a fugitive.

His left arm was in a sling, and he said that he had fallen off a train and broken his collar bone. He waived examination and was held in \$10,000 ball for the grand

DISTINGUISHED MEN SPEAK.

Close of the Southern Educational Convention at Memphis. MEMPHIS, Tenn., December 29.-The Southern Educational Association con-

cluded today the most successful convention in its history. At the morning session Abercrembie, superintendent of public instruction of Alabama, delivered an address on 'Education in the Old and in

the New South."
Dr. J. H. Kirkdand, Vanderbilt University, Nashville; Dr. E. A. Alderman, president University of North Carolina, and S. G. Gilbreath, University of Nashville, were among the other speakers.

Miss Patty Hill of Louisville, Ky., was elected president of the kindergarten devartment.

ANOTHER HITCH IN KENTUCKY.

Clerk of the Court Ignores Gov. Taylor's Appointees.

FRANKFORT, Ky., December 20.—Sam-uel Schackelford, clerk of the court of appea's, whose duty it is, under the election law, to administer the oath of office to members of the board of elections, announces that he will not recognize the appointees of Gov. Taylor-Messrs. Mackey and Cochrane. Messrs. Poyntz and Fulton will elect a third member of the board in the place of Ellis, resigned.

WRECK ON UNION PACIFIC A TAXATION INQUIRY

One Passenger Killed and Eleven Wounded at Brighton, Colorado.

Cheyenne Flyer Crashes Into the Boulder Valley Train While Standing at Station.

DENVER, Col., December 29.-The Cheyenne flyer, on the Union Pacific railroad, rashed into the Boulder Vailey train at Brighton, Col., today. One man was killed and eleven persons injured:

Killed: William Rundleman, baggageman on heyenne train.

E. W. Tompkins, traveling man, Kansas F. V. Davis, traveler for Nash-Smith Tea

and Coffee Company, Denver. John Payne, Boulder. S. G. Hurst, banker, Brighton. Mrs. Margaret G. Young.

Section men on the Boulder Valley train: John McGovern, foreman, Denver; se-

Jas. McGovern, foreman; serious

John Riegan, foreman.
John Cervington, laborer.
John Kennedy, laborer.
John Flannery, laborer.
The Boulder Valley train left Denver

little late this morning, and, as usual, stopped at Brighton, which is the function for the Boulder Valley line from the main line to Cheyenne. It was here that Banker line to Cheyenne. It was here that Banker Hurst of Brighton got on the train, just before the collision. The Cheyenne flyer, Union Pacific train No. 3, also left Jenver late, and in coming into Brighton in the early morning dusk ran into the rear end of the Boulder Valley train, telescoping two or three cars and derailing the passenger locomotive. The section gangs from the Denver yards and half a dozen passengers occupied the Boulder train. Two cars on the flyer were burned.

STREET CAR BANDIT KILLED.

Passengers Resist a Hold-Up at Seattle, Wash.

SEATTLE, Wash., December 29.-In an attempt to hold up a Ballard street car late last night a highwayman was shot and killed. There were eight passengers aboard the car, one at the front and the other at Plimpton, opened fire on the highwayman shots were returned. One broke Plimpton's arm and another entered his breast.

A passenger standing on the front plat-A passenger standing on the front platform fired on the robber at the front end
of the car, and at the first shot this robber reeled from the car and fied to the
woods. After the firing on the rear end
ceased the second robber took to the woods.
Bullets passed through the clothing of two
other passengers. The highwaymen secured
nothing. Shortly after midnight the police
found near the scene of the holdup the
body of one of the robbers. He had been
killed by a bullet from a passenger's pistol. killed by a bullet from a passenger's pistol The body is still unidentified.

FRENCH MILITARY BILL.

Provides for Defense of Coasts and In-

PARIS. December 29.-The government vill submit to the chamber of deputies at the beginning of January a bill providing colonies and to increase the strength of the fleet. This does not involve an increase in the expenditures. The cost of the defense of the coasts and colonies is estimated at 120,000,000 francs, spread over two and a half years. This sum will be provided for Mills.

Col. Beck of the transport Warren decided to leave for Manila on December 16, leaving only island boats in quarantine. The time limit for development of the plague had not clapsed since the men of the Warren were on shore and all over the inthese bonds. The expense of the increase of the fleet will be met by utilizing 55,000. of the fleet will be met by utilizing 55,000, 000 francs out of the 105,000,000 francs an nually devoted to the construction of new vessels. At the end of two years the whole 105,000,000 francs can be devoted to the new naval program.

DESTITUTION IN INDIA.

Estimated That 3,000,000 Persons Are Receiving Assistance.

CALCUTTA, December 29.-Almost 3,000, 000 persons are receiving famine relief Owing to the rapid increase in the number of people seeking relief the vicerov, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, invites a closer scru-tiny of the claims of the applicants.

MINERS DISCUSS WAGES.

Meeting of Two District Organizations in Cumberland.

ecial Dispatch to The Evening Star. CUMBERLAND, Md., December 29 .- Th United Mine Workers of America in the umberland and Meyersdale regions are holding a large joint convention here. Nearly 100 miners are attending. A secret session was held this morning, and the wage scale was discussed. The convention is under the direction of National Organizer William Warner, who this morning advocated the national scale with eight hours

There is some dissatisfaction over the operators not meeting the miners in conerence here yesterday. The operators' cir cular saying wages would be increased April 1, but not specifying amount, is re-garded as too indefinite.

as a work day for labor at mines.

Grosvenor ot Fight the Trusts.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. ATHENS, Ohlo, December 29.-Genera Charles Grosvenor is going to introduce an anti-trust bill in Congress in a short time. The trusts in this district, the salt trus especially, have become particularly odious. There are a large number of workmen idle in this city and about Pomeroy, and the eneral has agreed to make a big fight on the bill to crush out trusts. He is not a candidate for delegate-at-

large to the Philadelphia convention in case Secretary Beck of the national com-mittee is a candidate.

Death of Mrs. Rosenstock.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. FREDERICK, Md., December 29.-Mrs Adelaide Rosenstock, widow of the late Joseph Rosenstock, a prominent merchant of this city and one of the most highly respected ladies of Frederick, died at her

residence at noon today, after a linger

illness of three weeks.

Mr. Hanna Wants New Franchise. pecial Disputch to The Evening Star. CLEVELAND, Ohio, December 29 _Son

tor Hanna's street railway company has offered the city \$1,200,000 for an extension of its franchise for twenty-five years.

The Skunk Industry in Ohio Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, December 29 .-- A Wolver of Conneaut brought ten immense black skunks to the small town of Leroy yesterday, and today leased a small farm for the purpose of raising skunks. The new Ohio industry, Mr. Wolver says, is very promising.

Effect of Mr. Hansbrough's Resolution in the Senate.

INEQUALITIES OF ASSESSMENT

Church and Charitable Institution Property Exempt.

CASE OF A CEMETERY

The keynote to what may develop into a horough investigation of methods of taxation in the District of Columbia was given in the resolution introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hansbrough of North Dakota before the holiday recess was taken by Congress. This resolution called upon the District Commissioners to furnish the Senate an itemized statement of all the real estate in the District of Columbia exempt from taxation and the authority for such exemption, excepting the property owned either by the United States or the District of Columbia; also an itemized statement of property acquired by the United States and the District governments since 1893, and a statement showing property upon which payment for construction and maintenance of sidewalks has been refused.

Agricultural Land Evasion. This resolution was agreed to, and while it will bring to the Senate considerable data on the subject of taxation, it does not include all matters of taxation that will probably be covered by the investigation which it has begun. Many complaints of inequalities in taxation have reached Senator Hansbrough and other senators who are looking after the affairs of the District. One of these complaints is that land that has long ceased to be agricultural in the true sense of that word, and which is regarded as really city property, is assessed at the rate fixed for agricultural land, which is \$1 per \$100, instead of \$1.50, which is charged on all subdivided land of record in the District. The higher rate is evaded because some owners are able to hold large tracts of land for their homes or for speculative purposes. The law provides that when land is subdivided into building lots it shall be taxed at the rate of \$1.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation. Some of these large tracts of land have a large number of houses built on them, and the occupants are in no way connected with any "agricultural" feature of the land, which may be urged as a reason why the entire property should be taxed at the lower rate. These houses are rented as tenements, and while the owners get all the practical advantages. it has begun. Many complaints of inequalishould be taxed at the lower rate. These houses are rented as tenements, and while the owners get all the practical advantages that come from a subdivision of this land they evade the rate of taxation paid by others.

The bulk of the untaxed property in the District is held by churches and charitable institutions, one purpose of the resolution introduced by Senator Hansbrough being to see if any land held by these churches and charitable institutions is escaping taxation when it is really not used for the purposes which are the basis of the exemppurposes which are the basis of the exemption. It is generally understood that land held by churches as sites for church additions in the future are taxed, otherwise such land might be held ostensibly or in good faith for such purposes for years, and might finally be sold and be used for private purposes, the practical result of which would be to promote a speculation in land which it is claimed was never contemplated by the law making those exemptions.

A good deal of feeling has resulted from a recent decision, which makes it impossible to assess this exempted property for special improvements, the operation of which has been to increase the taxation on other property on the square on which it is located.

Case of a Cemetery.

Another instance of what is claimed to be unfair in the system of taxation here is the case of a cemetery, comprising about four acres of land, which 100 years ago was donated for cemetery purposes, the land to revert to the heirs of the donor when it should no longer be used for such purposes. This land was probably not worth more than \$100 when originally donated. Today it can be subdivided into about fifty building lots worth about \$1,500 each, making the total value about \$75,000. Fifteen years ago further burials in this cemetery were forbidden and a compromise has been made between the cemetery owners and the heirs of the donor by which the land is to be divided between them. The practical result of this transaction has been to allow the holding of these four acres of land for 100 years free of taxation, at the end of which time it becomes private property for the heirs of the original owner. There are few men who would hesitate to seize upon an opportunity to make such a speculation, and the question that will probably be considered is whether in such cases of property donated for a purpose which causes it to be exempt from taxation should not be charged with twee convenients. nore than \$100 when originally donated. exempt from taxation should not be charged with taxes covering the years of its exemption when it reverts to the heirs

of the donor.

It has also been charged that assess-It has also been charged that assessments for taxation in various parts of the city do not bear the same relation to real values, and that in some parts of the city the assessments are relatively higher than in other sections. This matter is likely to be looked into very thoroughly before this investigation is through.

Personal Tax.

The question of personal taxation in the District is likely to come in for a share of inquiry. It has been claimed that personal taxes are ignored by many people and that their payment depends almost entirely upon the willingness of the people taxed to pay their taxes. The "inquisitorial" nature of this tax has been said to be an element of its unpopularity, but it is also said that the government is extremely inquisitorial in its methods of collecting some of its taxes, and that the personal tax in the District should either be paid or the statute authorizing it should be repealed.

As the District of Columbia no longer has any great surplus in the treasure, there are

As the District of countries no longer has any great surplus in the treasury there are many people who think that the needs of the District would be met to a large extent by greater revenues, and they think that a thorough sifting of methods of taxation here will result in some action which will increase these revenues.

increase these revenues. Advocate Taxing Church Property. There are a number of people who advo

cate the taxing of church property on the ground that it really makes no difference to the people at large whether the churches are taxed or not. They say that when they are not taxed the owners of property have are not taxed the owners of property have to pay the tax because of the necessary increase of taxation on their homes. As most of the people are connected with some church organization and contribute toward their support, the additional amount necessary for them to contribute to pay the taxes will, in the long run, be saved to them by their own decreased tax bills. It is not thought, however, that Congress will at this time take such radical action as would be involved in the taxation of church property. There would probably be a very strong protest against such action, which those who favor it would not be able to overcome.

overcome.

It is thought likely that before the close of the present session of Congress the Senate committee on the District of Columbia will give hearings on these questions of taxation, when they will be very fully discussed. Qualified for Promotion. Lieut, Col. H. C. Cochrane and Capt. L Karmany of the Marine Corps have qualihed for promotion to the next higher grade

AT THE WHITE HOUSE DENIAL TOO SWEEPING

Alaskan Affairs Discussed in Detail by the Cabinet.

THE MILITARY FORCE TO BE INCREASED

without charge by sending notices to The Star any time prior to 9 President McKinley Warmly in o'clock tomorrow morning. The no-tices should contain only the an-Favor of Legislation. nouncement that there will or will

addresses. Every notice must be OTHER TOPICS CONSIDERED properly authenticated to insure pub-

It has been decided by President McKin-CASE OF CONSUL MACRUM ley and the cabinet to increase the number of American troops in Alaska, but in doing this there will be no occasion for sensational rumors that the increase is in anticipation of possible trouble with Canada. The increase will be made solely on the ground that the population of the territory is daily increasing, and that the interests of law and order demand additional protection. The cabinet talked a long time about this and other features relating to

Necessity for Legislation.

The President is growing more interested each day in the growing importance of Alaskan affairs, and is earnestly desirous that Congress shall do something without delay toward giving the country laws which will provide the fullest protection to the

will provide the fullest protection to the hundreds of people and millions of money going there. The matter has been talked over at several cabinet meetings, but there was more earnestness today in the discussion than heretofore.

The President will not send a message to Congress on the subject of legislation for Alaska, but he will talk with members of Congress and endeavor to arouse a proper interest in that body. Reports reaching different departments of the administration indicate that the rush to Alaska next year will be something immense. Transportation has already been engaged to the limit on every available vessel. Most of this traffic will go to Cape Nome, the home of the latest gold discoveries. This is in American territory, and it is absolutely necessary that protection be given to the citizens who respect laws and desire peace and order.

Increase in the Force.

Increase in the Force.

There is a garrison of United States troops at St. Michael's, but it consists of company were sent to Cape Nome when the rush took pace there this year, but had rioting occurred the force would have had rioting occurred the force would have been unable to preserve the peace. The details of the proposed increase of military force have not been decided upon, but it is thought the number of posts will be increased. One post will be established at Cape Nome, while the one at St. Michael's will remain. It is probable that as many as 500 soldiers will be established in Alaska. They will remain there even after new laws go into effect.

As before stated, there is only one judicial district in A'aska. Congress will in-

More Judges

profile the and inherital at East Liverprof. Ohlo, and on this account Mr. Tayler asked for no indorsements for Macrum, except to satisfy himself that the appointment would be agreeable to the townspeople. The elder Macrum is cashler of the First National Bank at East Liverpool, and young Macrum, the consul, was empleyed in the bank for some time. Later he became secretary of a glass company having large factories in the town, and remained with it up to about two years ago. These business connections assured Mr. Tayler that Macrum was well equipped for a consular post, in which the work was largely commercial. At the time of his oppointment, Macrum was about thirty-three years old, and is described as a person of good address and evident business ability. His grandfather was William Everson, one of the pioneer iron and steel men of Pittsburg, and all his antecedents, as presented to Mr. Tayler, showed reliability and good character. Mr. Tayler was sufficiently acquainted with the young man himself to feel assured that he would not desert a post under fire. He feels satisfied, therefore, that Macrum's return is due to one of two causes, either a desire to yet his wife and crease this to two, giving two judges and two sets of court officials, including marshals and district attorneys. With this and some legislation looking to proper municipal government, affairs in the territory would move along more smoothly. Cuban Affairs Improve. Cuban affairs came in for short discus-sion. Secretary Root reported that Gen.

to carry them as far as essential to proper prison sanitation and laws. Secretary Gage did not discuss financial affairs. He did not refer to recent intima-tions against him in New York papers, and the matter was considered so unimportant that none of the cabinet members referr

Use of Names Unauthorized

Members of the cabinet said today that they have no knowledge of or connection with an organization named the "National Memorial Arch Association," with an aleged headquarters here and in New York A circular recently distributed in Boston and cities in Rhode Island said that cah net members were ex-officio vice pre-lents and were much interested in securi subscriptions for an arch to be built in this city. It was claimed that Congress would appropriate \$500,000 and that \$500,000 would be raised by subscription. Some money was secured in Boston and elsewhere on the representations made.

MOUNTAIN STRONGHOLD TAKEN. Col. Lockett Attacks and Defeats Six Hundred Filipinos.

has a wife and several small children, and it is felt that under the circumstances of excitement and danger at Pretoria he might consider it necessary to seek safety for his family. Mr. Tayler is satisfied that Macrum's fears for his own personal safety had nothing to do with his departure.

The records of the State Department show that Macrum was the first consul sent to Pretoria. Prior to that the United States was represented by a compuler same. The adjutant general received a cable message from General Otis this morning telling of the capture of a mountain strongthe world were not large. But with the Jameson raid and the subsequent arrest of John Hays Hammond, the American civil engineer, and many others for alleged complicity in the raid, it was determined to establish consulates there. Accordingly Macrum was appointed May 21 1500 hold beyond Montalban, northeast of Sa Mateo, formerly supposed to be impregnable, and the capture of many prisoners and establish consulates there. Accordingly Macrum was appointed May 31, 1898, at a salary of \$2,000. a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The dispatch is as follows: "MANILA, December 29, 1899.

'Adjutant General, War Department, Wash

ington: "Colonel Lockett, with regiment, two bat talions 46th (Colonel Schuyler's), one 45th (Colonel Dorst) and a company of the 27th nfantry, two guns (Captain Van Duesen), Infantry, two guns (Captain Van Duesen), attacked the enemy 600 strong on the mountain stronghold beyond Montalban, northeast of San Mateo; a large number were killed and wounded, twenty-four were taken prisoners. Lockett captured one cannon, forty rifles, 20,000 rounds of ammunition, 500 pounds of powder, arsenai fortifications, all the feed supplies and considerable other property.

"This captured point is located on the mountain trail and was formerly supposed to be impregnable. Our casualties were Lieutenant Enslow, 11th Cavalry, and five enlisted men wounded, mostly slight; Prienlisted men woun

enlisted men wounded, mostly slight; Pri-vate Matson, 45th Infantry, drowned.

GOVERNMENT'S INTEREST.

Statement Made at War Departmen Concerning Military Road

any reference to the British-Boer troubles. These reports have been scanned by officials to see if they disclosed any bias which might account for his withdrawal, but nothing of that kind has been found. One theory has been that he was brought into such close personal and business relations with the Boer officials at Pretoria that it was repugnant to him to assume charge of British interests, as directed by the State Department, at a time when the Boer sentiment was intensely hostile to the British. It is understood that aside from his consular connection, Macrum has been the representative in South Africa of a large American company, manufacturing mining equipments. The consuls and consular agents at these remote points frequently assist American concerns in that way, and the United States consular agent at Kimberley is the general manager of the great Kimberley slamond mines. It is said at the War Department that the federal government's interest in the hearing of the so-called Military road case Local Examining Boards May Be before Judge Love in the Alexandria county court at Fort Myer, lies solely in the fac-The Treasury Department is considering that the road is the only direct route be the advisability of consolidating the va tween the National cemetery at Arlington rious local examining boards in different and the national capital, and is in constant cities and having only one, which will use by those engaged in the public busi handle applicants for office and receive inness. Notwithstanding the government has struction from the civil service commission struction from the civil service commission. The plan has already been adopted in Philadelphia. In that city the treasury had four boards of examination—one each for the mint, customs, internal revenue and subtreasury. These have been consolidated into one bureau, and the scheme is said to be working fairly weil. It is now proposed to have the Post Office Department consolidate its board in Philadelphia with the single one of the treasury, but no action has been taken by the Post Office Department. defrayed practically all the expenses of maintenance of the road since the civil war, it does not claim title to it. It is, however, interested in the success of the centention of the Alexandria county authorities that the road is a county road, and, consequently, a public thoroughfare. The United States district attorney for the eastern district of Virginia is assisting the attorneys of the commonwealth of Virginia in support of that proposition. It is said at the department that an examination of the land records of Alexandria county shows that the road in 1835, and has opened as a county road in 1835, and has been in continuous use as such ever since. The officials of the War Department are very much interested in the outcome of the hearing. defrayed practically all the expenses of

TWO CENTS.

The Montgomery Did Make a Cruise to Sierra Leone.

Probably With the Object of Securing a Coaling Station in That Quarter.

It appears that in order to free themselves from the charge that a United States warship was doing guard duty for the Brit-ish government at Sierra Leone the naval officials yesterday made their denial a little too sweeping in the statement that the Montgomery had not been to Sierra Leone at any time. They established the fact that the Montgomery is now at Buenos Ayres, far removed from Sierra Leone, and consequently that she is not rendering any service to the British authorities, which after all, was the point of the story. But they did not originally admit that she had visited Sierra Leone last fall, and even when the fact that such a visit had been made was confirmed by Secretary Long later on there was a visible reluctance on the part of all hands to say anything as to the purpose of her cruise to Africa that tended to surround it with some mystery.

To Locate a Coaling Station. Even now no specific statement can be

had on the point, but there is very good reason for the belief that the voyage was undertaken at the instance of Admiral Bradford, chief of the equipment bureau, with the purpose of locating a coaling stawith the purpose of locating a coaling station in that quarter of the globe. Ckerishing such a design the Navy Department would very naturally not care to have its motives disclosed until it had secured its end, either through the acquisition of a site or the ascertainment of the fact that there was none to be had. Otherwise it might be apprehended that foreign nations might interpose to thwart the department's plans. How this last venture has turned out cannot be positively ascertained, but it is surmised that positive results were not obtained from the Montgomery's cruise. Admiral Bradford has never made any secret of his desire that the department should secure one or more coaling stations on the African coast, to insure the United States naval vessels a shorter passage than the Pacific route from the eastern age than the Pacific route from the eastern states to the Philippires and China, in the event that the Suez canal should be closed against us. The United States formerly had no less than three stations of the kind off or along the west African coast, namely at St, Vincent, Capt Verde Islands, Fernando Po and St. Paul de Loando. We occupied these points when they belonged to native tribes, and since Africa has been divided up between European nations it may be that our title has been lost through abandonment. age than the Pacific route from the eastern

Admiral Bradford's Views. Admiral Bradford has within the past

year published his views in part on this ooint as follows: "We are now apparently contemplating with indifference the carving up and serving out of the great continent of Africa to the nations of the eatrh. Indeed, there s not much of any value remaining.
"Is not the hard work of our navy for

is not much of any value remaining.

"Is not the hard work of our navy for many years on the Atlantic African coast, while engaged in the suppression of the slave trade—thereby advancing civilization—worth one small harbor for use as a naval and mercantile base? Is our own sable child, Liberia, to be abandoned and left as prey for any land-grabber that comes along? Have Mozambique, Zanzibar, Madagascar and Muscat, where our Salem merchants and shipowners led the way, no longer any charms for us? Or is it to be said that the Monroe doctrine prevents us from ever going east beyond our own shores with our warships, except in time of peace? Would the author of that famous declaration have subscribed to such a sentiment? Is this great country, because of a wise policy, finally incorporated among its unwritten laws for the purpose of self-defense, to abandon all naval influence on the shores of Europe and Africa? If it is to be done, it should be done with eyes wide open, and only after careful and deliberate consideration, and with a full knowledge of what it means." Wood had already begun to improve conditions in Cuban fails, and would be expected

Impression in Diplomatic Quarters. So far as the British authorities are concerned, they declare that they know nothing whatever of the movements of the Montgomery, or of her presence at or near Sierra Leone. The impression seems to prevail in diplomatic quarters that the pres nce of the ship in that part of the world is most likely to have been the result of our interest in Liberia, which borders on the Sierra Leone colony.

FOR THE LAWTON FUND. Contributions to the War Department Have Reached \$39,525.10

Adjutant General Corbin reports today that the contributions to the Lawton relief fund to date received by him amount to \$30,525.10, being an increase of about \$4,000 since the last previous report. He issued the following Itemized statement of subscriptions today:

Previously acknowledged, \$26,793.10; T. H. Jolliffe, Brookline, Mass, \$5; A. Midelburg, Sewell, W. Va., \$1; J. M. H., New York, \$1 A. F. Schenhelberger, Boston, Mass., \$2; Jas. O. Parmiee, Warren, Pa., \$1; William Thomas Logan, Philadelphia, Pa., \$1; cash, Philadelphia, Pa., \$100; Chicago sub tions, through Alex. H. Revell, \$1,122; Wm. tions, through Alex. H. Revell, \$1,122; Wm. K. Vanderbilt, \$1,000; John E. Parsons, New York, \$100; E. C. Connerse, New York, \$100; through Geo. E. Albee, New Haven, \$68; James McMillen, \$100; Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, \$50; Chas. E. Pearce, St. Louis, \$50; W. L. Elkins, Philadelphia, Pa., \$500; daughter of Mr. Einstein of the New York Press, \$100; citizens of Trenton, Mo., \$50; Mrs. Elenor Martin, New York, \$100; Timothy O. Woodruff, New York, \$100; Martin T. McMahon, New York, \$25; Edmund Ruse, Hoboken, N. J., \$10; York, \$100; Martin T. McMahon, New York, \$25; Edmund Ruse, Hoboken, N. J., \$10; \$25; Edmund Ruse, Hoboken, N. Y., \$10; James E. Ross, Buffalo, N. Y., \$10; Caroline Milis, Flushing, N. Y., \$55; W. C. Putnam, Davenport, Iowa, \$5; R. E. Montgomery, Fort Worth, Tex., \$5; blank, Llewellyn Park, \$5; Lieut, J. N. Kilbreth, jr., 4th Artillery, \$25; Geo. C. Strong Post, G. A. R., Brooklyn, N. Y., \$10; J. L. B., \$1; N. Witherill, New York, \$50; J. Nelson, Washington, D. C., \$5. Total, \$30,525.10.

Two More Training Ships.

The Secretary of the Navy has written to the congressional naval committees, advocating legislation for the construction of two composite vessels for use in training landsmen for naval service.

"The only practical way of properly train ing landsmen and apprentices," Secretary Long says, "is by putting them on board Long says, "Is by putting them on board vessels adapted for this purpose in company with regular crews, and the best kind of vessel for this use is one of full sailing power and auxiliary steam power.

"The number of vessels that might be advantageously used for training purposes is small, and the vessels employed are old and not likely to be serviceable much longer."

longer.

Personal Mention. Assistant Secretary Vanderlip has re

urned to the city from a Christmas visit to Chicago.

Secretary Porter returned to the White House today from a visit to his home in House today from a visit to his nome in Connecticut.

Gen. Michael V. Sheridan of the adjutant general's department, who has been stationed at Chicago since his return from the West Indies, has come to this city to spend the holidays with Mrs. P. H. Sheridan and daughters, at 1617 Rhode Island avenue.

BAD FOR MOLINEUX

J. D. Adams Says Defendant Addressed the Poison Package.

HAD STUDIED THE HANDWRITING

Secretary of Knickerbocker Club Gives Damaging Testimony.

MR. WEEKS' LETTER

NEW YORK, December 29. - The profor the alleged murder of Mrs. Katherine were resumed with John D. Adams on the witness stand. Bartow S Weeks, counsel for the defendant, took up the cross-examination, which was sus

pended yesterday at his request. In the room was Felix J. Gallagher. He was under subpoena from the district attorney's office, and it was said that he might be called to the witness stand some time during the day. Mr. Adams was asked if he had brought with him, as requested, the minutes of the house committee of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, of which he is secretary. He replied that he had, but that they were not fully completed, and that he would ask, as he had with great difficulty secured permission to bring them difficulty secured permission to bring them to the court, that the books be placed in the custody of the court, where they could be accessible to the jury. This was consented to Mr. Adams said so far as he knew they were the original minutes of the commit-

Perusing the book of minutes, Mr. Weeks called to the attention of the witness the fact that a Mr. Race had been discharged at a certain meeting of the club. He asked if Mr. Adams knew that. Mr. Osborne objected and the objection was sustained. The attention of the witness was called to several entries made on the minute book, but Mr. Adams testified that he was not present at any of the meetings of the house committee. The witness toid Mr. Weeks in answer to questions, that he thought Molineux prepared the program for the amateur circus in the spring of 1897. He did not know whether the program had been edited in any way before having shown the program said that some interlinear marks in the paper were in his (Adams) writing. Mr. Weeks offered the paper to be marked for identification, and Mr. Osborne asked to be allowed to see it, but Mr. Weeks Presents a Letter.

Mr. Weeks Presents a Letter.

Mr. Weeks handed to Mr. Adams a letter, asking, as he did so, that the witness state n whose handwriting it was. The witness examined the letter and said:

"It is in my handwriting, but this letter has been stolen from my possession and it pertains to fraternity matters and has no relevancy whatever to this case, and I beg that the court exclude it from the case,

that the court exclude it from the case."

"Well," said Mr. Weeks, "is this gentleman a lawyer or a witness?"

There was a sharp wrangle between counsel over the admission of the letter to be marked for identification, but the court ruled that the letter be so marked and kept in the custody of the court clerk.

"I understand," said Mr. Weeks, "that no one will be permitted to see the letters."

"Certainly not," answered the recorder, "It will be in custody of the court."

"Mr. Weeks can see anything I've got on earth," retorted Mr. Osborne hotly.

Mr. Adams identified in turn several letters that were then marked for identification, to each one of which Mr. Osborne objected.

jected.

Mr. Weeks then showed the witness deand also exhibit 12, a newspaper clipping, and also exhibit A, the poison package ad-dress, of which defendant's exhibit 12 is a newspaper fac simile and asked Mr. Adams

when he had first se en them. He replied Before the May grand jury." Admitted Specimens Examined.

Several of the state exhibits, admitted specimens of the defendant's writings, were shown to Mr. Adams, who said he had seen many of them before; had placed them in an envelope and had shown them to Cornish as specimens of Molineux's handwriting. He said he got them from the files of the Knickerbocker Athletic "Not from your own desk"

"No, sir, only one or two of those scraps."
Mr. Weeks asked him how long he had Weeks asked him how long he had studied Molineur's writing in conjunction with exhibit 12 before he had shown them to Cornish. Adams replied that as he saw the newspaper cut the resemblance between that and the defendant's writings struck him forcibly. He later said he saw the newspaper reproduction of the address before he procured any of Molineux's writ-

before he procured any of Monneux's writing.

At this point Juror Foster asked the witness: "Are you a handwriting expert?"
"No, sir, I am not."

Mr. Weeks requested Mr. Adams to look
at exhibit 12, the cut and the writings of
Molineux that had struck him as bearing
marks of resemblance, and asked him to marks of resemblance, and asked him to point out the resembling features. Mr. Os-borne objected, on the ground that the wit-ness had just sworn he was not a hand-writing expert and that it had no connecwithing expert and that it will be attention with the matter now under the attention of the court. Mr. Weeks said he asked the question for the purpose of ascertaining what peculiarity struck the witness at the

Court Allows a Question

"I will allow the question," ruled the

"I found in Mr. Molineux's handwriting the words 'Knickerbocker Athletic Club' in exhibit 24 and 'Harry Cornish' in exhibit "Besides, there was 20," the witness said. the letter 'f' and also the general irregularity of the defendant's handwriting. "Now you have since learned," said Mr. Weeks, "that defendant's exhibit 12 bears little or no resemblance to exhibit A.'

"In my opinion," answered Mr. Adams, "it bears a very close resemblance."
"Do you know, Mr. Adams, if your men tion of defendant's exhibit 12 was the mention of Mr. Molineux's name in

ection with this case? nection with this case?"

"I do not."

"That is all, Mr. Adams."

Mr. Weeks then sat down, and Mr. Osborne at once mentioned the question put by, Mr. Weeks as to why the witness had taken defendant's exhibit 12 and the Molineux writings to Cornish. "And I want to know, Mr. Adams, if at that time you bore in mind the death of Barnet." said Mr. Osborne.

The court asked why this question was asked, and Mr. Osborne said he considered that he had a right to show that Mr. Adams knew of the feud that existed between Cornish and Molineux. The court ruled out the question.

Identified as Molineux's Writing. Mr. Osborne then showed Mr. Adams exhibit "A," the poison package address, and asked if he knew the writing. Mr.

Weeks was on his feet, shouting, "We ob

out the question

ject, we object," but before the court could rule the witness answered "Yes." "Whose is it?"
"We object," shouted Mr. Weeks.
"Overruled," replied the court.
"It is in the handwriting of the defend-

The court ruled that Mr. Weeks had made the witness identify writings and compare them; hence the prosecution should be given the same privilege.
"Mr. Adams," said Mr. Osborne, "have

I own .- A. T. Stewart,